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NEW MAPS.

AMERICA.

ARGENTINA.—(1) Bahia Camarones, scale, 1:40,000, or 0.6 statute mile to an inch; (2) Puerto Santa Cruz, scale, 1:50,000, or 0.7 statute mile to an inch; (3) Rio Chubut from its mouth to Rawson, scale, 1:25,000, or 0.39 statute mile to an inch; (4) Bahia Vera, scale, 1:20,000, or 0.3 statute mile to an inch. Hydrographic Office, Buenos Aires.

These charts are examples of the fine survey and map-work the Hydrographic Office of Argentina has been producing in the past four years of the various ports along the coast of Patagonia. The geographical co-ordinates are not indicated on the margins, but are given for one point on each sheet. The magnetic variation, numerous soundings, and somewhat minute delineations of the coasts are shown.

THE UNITED STATES.—Geologic Atlas of the United States.

No. 97. Parker Folio, South Dakota. Area, 871 square miles between parallels 43° and 43° 30' N., and meridians 97° and 97° 30' W. It is almost wholly prairie, with a few groves near the larger streams. Drift covers the entire surface except the alluvial flats in the larger valleys and scattered exposures of older rocks. Permanent springs are rare, lakes receive their water directly from rainfall and most of them are not permanent. Owing to the importance of obtaining water from below the surface by artificial means an artesian water sheet is included in the folio. No mineral ores or coal have been found. The soil is generally fertile, a black loam and easily tilled.

No. 98. Tishomingo Folio, Indian Territory. Area, 986 square miles, between parallels 34° and 34° 30' N., and meridians 96° 30' and 97° W. It is in the south-eastern part of the Chickasaw Nation. The mineral resources are asphalt, granite, limestone, and clay. The soils range from an almost barren stony soil fit only for grazing, to the most fertile river bottom and black marly upland.

AFRICA.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA.—Provincia de Angola (Eight Sheets). Scale, 1:1,000,000, or 15.7 statute miles to an inch. Missões do Espirito Santo. Suplemento da Revista *Portugal em Africa*, 1901.

This black and white map includes not only the province of Angola but also the adjoining portions of the Congo Independent State and British Rhodesia as far east as the 25th meridian and as far south as the 18th parallel of south latitude. The topography is somewhat crudely drawn, but the savannas are quite sharply differentiated from the mountain regions. The complete railroad from Loanda to Ambaca is shown and also the route of the proposed extension to Malange and Cas-sange. The map is especially valuable because it gives so many place names, mission stations, overland routes, and other information. It is likely to be for some a most useful source of information concerning this large region in West Africa.

MOROCCO.—Reiserouten in Marokko des Grafen J. von Pfeil. Scale, 1:300,000, or 4.73 statute miles to an inch. Sheets I and II. Mitteil. der Geograph. Gesellsch., Vol. XXI., Jena., 1903.

This map is the result of Count von Pfeil's three journeys in Morocco in 1897,

1899, and 1901. The explorer's own determinations of the latitudes of nineteen places and his observations for the longitude of Fez enabled him to correct the positions assigned to important places on earlier maps. His routes extended from Tangier to Fez, from the City of Morocco to Rabat, and also covered large districts between these two large routes. In most places the nature of the country for several miles on either side of his path is indicated.

EUROPE.

BALKAN PENINSULA.—Wandkarte der Balkan-Halbinsel. (Sheets.) Scale, 1:800,000, or 12.6 statute miles to an inch. Designed and drawn by E. Kogutowicz. Hungarian Geographical Institute, Budapest, 1903.

The scale of this notable production is nearly twice as large as that of the finest atlas map of the Balkan Peninsula (Stieler's Hand-Atlas, 4 sheets, scale, 1:1,500,000). The map measures 112 by 136 inches; and the type is so large that it may conveniently be used as a wall map. The mountains are shown in wash colours—a process that never conveys exact information; but it is not yet advisable to use the most refined cartographic methods in drawing a map of the Balkans on so large a scale as 1:800,000, because the surveys of most of the peninsula are not sufficiently exact to justify their employment. The present surveys of a portion of the Peninsula rest upon a geodetic basis, and, of course, the processes employed in this map are not wholly adequate to represent the knowledge we have of them; but no better methods could profitably be used on so large a map for most of the Peninsula; and on the whole Mr. Kogutowicz has met with much success in a very difficult undertaking. It may be said for his plastic presentation of mountain features that a comparison of it with the results of the best surveys shows that his generalizations have been very carefully carried out.

The map is very clearly printed. The reviewer has observed no instance of illegibility; and the type in the mountain regions is as easily read as in other parts of map. As the map has a far more extensive nomenclature than any other yet made of the whole peninsula, its legibility is a great point in its favour. Excepting the boundary, the hydrography (blue), and the mountains (gray), only black is printed to show a great variety of information, including footpaths, passes, forts, and ruins. Many figures of heights in metres are given not only for mountains, but also for passes, valleys, rivers and places. In writing the names Croatian spellings are employed, excepting in Roumania and Greece, where the official orthographies are used. The map is a valuable addition to our facilities for studying the Balkan Peninsula.

AUSTRIA.—Touristen-Wanderkarte der Dolomiten. (Eastern Sheet.) Scale, 1:100,000, or 1.5 statute mile to an inch. By G. Freytag. G. Freytag & Berndt, Vienna, 1904. Price, paper, K2.40; linen, K3.60.

A folding tourist map of the eastern part of the Tirol, on a scale so large that the elevation contours, the important footpaths, as well as larger routes, the points presenting the finest views, the location of castles, inns, churches, crosses, monuments, ruins, Alpine huts, and many other minute details are given. The mountains are shown in brown, with the effect of relief, the glaciers in blue hair lines, and the contours (interval 100 meters) make it easy to determine the steepness of slopes. The Western sheet is soon to be published. The map will be useful not only for tourists, but also for all who wish to gain a better idea of the topographic aspects of this region than they are able to derive from atlas sheets of smaller scale.

FINLAND.—Geologisk Ofversiktskarta öfver Finland. Scale, 1:400,000, or 6.3 statute miles to an inch. Sheet. St. Michel. By the Geological Commission. Helsingfors, 1900.

The large variety of geological features is shown by a combination of colours and other symbols. The sheet embraces most of the western part of the Province of St. Michel, in the heart of the lake district, and covers $3\frac{1}{2}$ degrees of longitude and $1\frac{1}{2}$ degrees of latitude. The Observatory of Helsingfors is the initial meridian. The geological detail is minutely presented, and very clearly defined.

ATLASES.

STIELER'S HAND-ATLAS—Neue neunte Lieferungs-Ausgabe. 100 Karten in Kupferstich. Lieferungen 29–30. Gotha, Justus Perthes. Price, 60 pf. for each part containing 2 map sheets.

The notable new map of Russia in six sheets is now completed. Sheet 48 includes the south-eastern part of Russia with the northern portion of Asia Minor and the eastern half of the Balkan lands. Contours of 20 to 1,000 metres show the conformation of the sea bed in the coastal and some parts of the deeper waters of the Black Sea. Sheet 49 outlines the coasts of the Caspian with greater detail than is commonly seen, gives some figures of elevation for the Manytsch depression, and shows the water-parting of its eastward and westward flowing drainage. It presents the entire region of the Caucasus and the Transcaspien territory as far as the Aral Sea. Sheet 76 (Australien und Polynesien) is also a new map on a scale of 1:30,000,000, or 473.4 statute miles to an inch. The Pacific is coloured to show the results of deep-sea soundings up to the present time. The name "Hawaii Inseln" is extended to cover all the islands, islets, and banks between the island of Hawaii and the Midway Islands, where we have a cable station. Four insets show the New Caledonia and Loyalty Islands and the Tongatabu, Marquesas, and Tahiti groups on a larger scale. Polynesia and the Pacific have been shown for many years in this atlas on two sheets with the smaller scale of 1:40,000,000, as a large part of each sheet was filled with insets of the more important groups. Sheet 82 (Nord-Amerika) is a revision by Habenicht of the map of our continent designed by Petermann for this atlas. The most important changes in the present revision relate to the topographic aspects of Alaska, the new islands discovered by Sverdrup in the American Arctic regions, and the contours of the sea floor both to the east and west of the continent,

BOOK NOTICES.

Précis de Géographie Économique. By Professors Marcel Dubois and J. G. Kergomard. Second Edition, revised with the assistance of M. Louis Laffitte. VIII and 837 pp. Index. Masson & Co., Paris, 1903.

This manual would make a desirable addition to the library of every teacher of economic geography who can read French. Each country is treated in turn, beginning with France, which occupies the first 152 pages. The physical and political geography of a country, its population, government, and administration, and the